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The Pittsburgh Gazette
CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.
ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN W. RIDDELL.
FOR CITY TREASURER:
WILLIAM G. McCARTHY.
FOR CONTROLLER:
JOHN McCARGO.
FOR CITY ATTORNEY:
JACOB F. SIAGLY.

THE READERS of many newspapers throughout the country had the exquisite pleasure yesterday morning of perusing at breakfast the message of President Johnson. How the document became in such large measure public property even before a single member of Congress, the body to which it was addressed, had the slightest knowledge of its contents, has not transpired. We incline to the belief that Mr. Johnson purposely gave it out so that the people might have it in advance of their representatives, thus conveying an inferential insult to Congress. At best its publication in advance was highly disrespectful to Congress, and judging from the tone of the members on its reception in the House, they sensibly felt the insult.

THE municipal ticket put forward by the Republicans is daily finding new strength, and will be elected by a very large majority. The opposition have grown timid, as the mass of Democrats refuse to attend the polls rather than vote the mongrel ticket put forward for their support. On the other hand the Republicans are standing together, and are firmly resolved that the newly consolidated city shall have, at least for the first year of it existence, officers selected from among them.

"THE STATE GUARD" is the title of a new Republican daily, the first number of which was issued at Harrisburg on Monday. G. R. Dungleson, Wien Forney and Levi Kaufman are its publishers. It starts with spirit and ability, and gives token of holding steadily on its way.

HON. DARWIN A. FINNEY, member of Congress from the 20th Pennsylvania District, whose health has been seriously impaired for a long time past, yesterday received indefinite leave of absence from the House. He is now in Europe.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

NOTORIOUS FENIAN CAPTURED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch has been received from Sligo, Ireland, announcing that the notorious Fenian Gen. Nagle had been captured in that city late last evening, by the police authorities.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 3.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, touched here to-day.

GLASGOW, Dec. 3.—The steamships St. George, from Quebec, and Iowa, from New York, have arrived in the Clyde.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, December 3.—Cotton closed dull for all descriptions of American in port, but that to arrive was somewhat firmer: middling uplands 7½d, Orleans 7¾; sales to-day 8,000 bales. Advices from Manchester are still unfavorable. There is no improvement in the rates of breadstuffs. Corn closed rather better, at 47s 9d for new mixed western. Peas sold at 48s 6d. Provisions dull. Red wheat unchanged. Provisions—Beef closed firmer at 113s 6d; other quotations unchanged. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, December 3—*Evening.*—Consols 93¾; sellers. Five-Twenties 61¾; Illinois Central 89⅞; Erie 47¾.

FRANKFORT, December 3—*Evening.*—U. S. Bonds 76½.

ANTWERP, December 3—*Evening.*—Petroleum 33 francs.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Rev. Edward Dunbar, convicted of polygamy, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, was sentenced yesterday to three years and eight months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

—Evidences have come to light of the existence of a thoroughly organized band of burglars and robbers in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, and measures are being taken to ferret it out and break it up.

—The Fenian Brotherhood of St. Louis have called a meeting of all naturalized citizens next Saturday night, to express their views upon the duty of the American Government towards its citizens, called by duty or pleasure to places within the jurisdiction of foreign governments.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1867.

MAYOR HOFFMAN RE-ELECTED.

The municipal election resulted in the choice of Hoffman for Mayor, by the unexpected majority of 21,564 over both Wood and Darling. The vote is as follows: Hoffman, Tammany Dem., 62,931; Wood, Mozart Dem., 22,832; Darling, Rep., 18,465. The Tammany party carried most, if not all, the minor offices.

STEAMERS ATTACHED.

United States Marshal Murray to-day attached the steamers Tripoli and Manhattan, both bound for Europe, on the ground of carrying an excess of passengers. The owners will probably give the necessary bonds, after which they will be permitted to go to sea.

VIRGINIA.

The Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, December 3.—The Reconstruction Convention met this morning. Col. D. B. Waite, an Ex-Confederate officer and white man, was chosen temporary Chairman, J. B. Bland, a black man, was chosen Secretary, and M. Whittlesby, white, Assistant Secretary. The Chairman congratulated the Convention on the peaceful and happy circumstances under which they had met. The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA.

Organization of the Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3.—The State Senate organized to-day. L. B. Mizner, Union, was elected President *pro tem*, which position assumes importance in consequence of the renewal of the pressure on Haight to accept the Senatorship. In the Assembly a resolution was adopted to organize to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Result of the Election Uncertain.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, December 3.—Further returns show that the success or defeat of the Convention can only be decided by official count.

General Canby has issued an order regulating the tax for the support of State organizations during the current year.

A Sheriff Shot.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, December 3.—Sheriff Orient, of Kalamazoo, was shot through the breast early this morning by some persons outside the jail, who were endeavoring to assist prisoners to escape. A quantity of burglars' tools were found in the jail yard and a revolver taken from one of the prisoners which had been passed in during night. At last accounts Mr. Oricutt was still alive, but in a very critical condition. The assassins escaped.

New York Municipal Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 3.—John T. Hoffman is certainly elected Mayor by a very heavy plurality.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

Thad. Stevens and the Division of Texas.

The President's Message.

Its Advance Publication.

It is Made the Subject of Traffic for Money.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1867.

SENATE.

JOURNAL AMENDED.

On motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, who considered the practice on the part of clerks of doubtful propriety, the Journal was amended by striking out the word Honorable before each member's name.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented from private claimants on account of losses in the Government service, for pensions, impartial suffrage, and from a private soldier, one of the captors of Jeff. Davis, for award. All were referred.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Senate proceeded to the election of Standing Committees, a ballot being dispensed with by unanimous consent.

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Sumner, Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, N. H., Johnson.

Finance—Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, Williams, Van Winkle, Cattell, Henderson, Morrill, Vt.

Appropriations—Messrs. Morrill, Me., Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Conkling, Cole, Guthrie.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, Morrill, Me., Morgan, Sprague, Corbett, Patterson, Tenn., Doolittle.

Manufactures—Messrs. Sprague, Pomeroy, Yates, Cole, Dixon.

Agriculture—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Morton, Tipon, Guthrie.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Wilson, Howard, Sprague, Cameron, Morton, Thayer, Doolittle, Cattell.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Grimes, Anthony, Cragin, Nye, Frelinghuysen, Drake, Hendricks.

Post Offices—Messrs. Ramsay, Conness, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, Harlan, Morrill (Vt.), Dixon.

Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, Stewart, Edmunds, Cattell, Williams, Tipton, Hendricks.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Williams, Howard, Ferry, Norton, Hayard.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Henderson, Morrill (Me.), Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckalew, Doolittle.

Pensions—Messrs. Van Winkle, Edmunds, Grimmill, Fowler, Tipton, Davis and Bayard.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Nye, Chandler, Howe, Patterson, (Tenn.,) and Conness.

Claims—Messrs. Howe, Willey, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Morrill, (Vt.,) Cole and Davis.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Harlan, Sumner, Henderson, Willey, Patterson, (N. H.,) Corbett and Patterson, (Tenn).

Patents—Messrs. Willey, Sherman, Thayer, Ferry and Norton.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Ferry, Johnson.

Territories—Messrs. Yates, Wade, Cragin, Fowler, Ramsey, Ferry, Davis.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Howard, Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Ramsay, Stewart, Wilson, Harlan, Drake.

Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Fowler, Sumner, Warden.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Conness, Stewart, Chandler, Anthony, Yates, Conkling, Guthrie.

Joint Committee on Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Ross, Johnson.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Ross, Patterson, N. H., Dixon.

Joint Committee on Retrenchment—Messrs. Edmunds, Williams, Patterson, N. H., Buckalew.

Joint Committee to Revise and fix Pay of the two Houses—Messrs. Fessenden, Sherman, Buckalew.

To Examine Claims and Accounts for Repairs and Furnishing Executive Mansion—Messrs. Harlan, Norton.

On Ordnance—Messrs. Howard, Cameron, Drake, Logan.

On Revising Rules of the Senate—Messrs. Anthony, Pomeroy, Edmunds.

PAY OF EMPLOYEES.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a petition from Government clerks and employees in the city that the provisions of the resolution, passed January 7th, increasing their salaries for the current year, be continued. Referred.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message was announced by Col. Robert Johnson, and the reading commenced at half-past twelve.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN three thousand copies of the message were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Comptroller of the Currency were presented. The same number of copies were ordered printed.

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill authorizing the Western Pacific Railroad Co. to locate the terminus of the railroad and telegraph line at Yerbo Bono Island, in San Francisco Bay, and granting them such portion of the island as may not be selected for the fortifications within one year from the passage of this act; also authorizing them to construct a railroad thence to a point on their present line at or south of the city of Stockton; enfranchising them with all privileges, and subjecting them to all the conditions of the several acts of Congress relating to said Company; provided nothing in this act shall be construed to increase the subsidies in bonds beyond those accruing under the existing line of location and the laws heretofore passed. Referred.

NATIONAL BANKS.

A resolution was offered by Mr. MORTON, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount and character of taxes levied and collected by the several States from National Banks; also the amount of bonds deposited by them with the Government as security, amount of interest paid thereon annually in gold, and value thereof in legal tender notes.

At the suggestion of Mr. MORRILL, Vermont, the words "including amount received for licenses," were inserted in the first clause.

The resolution was then adopted.

NEW MEXICO.

Mr. TIPTON offered a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of amending the organic law of New Mexico, and that the Government shall have no greater power over the legislation of said territory than has the President, under the Constitution, over the legislation of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER presented several communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, including the draft of a resolution explanatory of certain acts for an arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois. All the papers referred to the Military Committee.

THADDEUS STEVENS OFFERS A BILL AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, having, on account of feebleness and inability to make himself heard by the House from his own seat, came up to the Clerk's desk and asked leave to introduce a bill and resolutions, as follows: A bill to establish a system of common schools for the District of Columbia. Referred to a select committee of five, the same that served at last session, viz: Messrs. Stevens, Pa., Van Aernam, Williams, Ind., Loughridge.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a resolution relative to the partition of Texas. It instructs the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of dividing the territory lately known as the State of Texas in two or more States, to be admitted into the Union when duly qualified.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, remarking that the State of Texas was enough to be held under a despotic government.

Mr. STEVENS explained his resolution was merely one of inquiry.

The SPEAKER stated the effect of the resolution would be to revive the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ELDRIDGE persisted in his objection, and the resolution was not read.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. STEVENS concerning the tax on spirits, directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of so amending the revenue laws as to ascertain and assess the value according to the capacity of the still, instead of the present mode. Adopted.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a resolution relative to a census in the conquered States.

Mr. CHANLER objected. When Mr. STEVENS, after stating that the resolution was merely one of inquiry into its expediency, withdrew the resolution.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion of Mr. COVODE, his colleague, Mr. Finney, obtained indefinite leave of absence, on account of sickness in Switzerland.

KENTUCKY MEMBERS.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the matter of the Kentucky representatives, and asked for action to-day. The Clerk proceeded to read the report, but before concluding it, the President's Annual Message was delivered, and the reading of the election report was suspended. It recommends the admission to seats of Messrs. Knott, Grover, Jones and Beck. As to Messrs. Trimble, Brown and Young, the Committee have not disposed of their cases.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. SCHENCK, rising to a question of privilege, said: I understand the paper now presented is the annual message of the President of the United States. I wish to call the attention of the House and country to the fact that this message was published this morning in all the papers of the leading cities of the Union. I hold in my hand the Baltimore *Gazette*, with a copy of the message in full. It is a paper addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as required by the Constitution. I hold it to be disrespectful to Congress that this paper should first make its appearance in the public prints of the country before its being communicated to Congress. Rumor says some hours longer in or about the White House, or some favorite individual, has made traffic with the message and sold it to the different newspapers. If that be the case, it renders it more disrespectful to this Congress. I will not object to the Message being read, although I might properly do so under the circumstances, because we owe respect to the great office which that man holds, although we may not respect the individual. The publication of the Message is certainly an act of disrespect; but who is guilty party? The President, in sending out the Message in addition to its official promulgation, has done nothing more nor less than was done by his predecessors in office, but always with the express or implied pledge of Congress that it will not be published until officially promulgated. I, as a member of the press, deeply regret that that pledge of honor has been violated, I think, for a game which is not worth the candle.

Mr. FARNSWORTH insisted on the regular order of business, which was the reading of the Annual Message.

Mr. COVODE desired to say the Message was sold in open market; but his remarks were cut off by the Speaker rapping him to order.

The Clerk, at 1:35, proceeded to read the President's Message.

Mr. SCHENCK, in moving the reference of the Message to the Committee of the Whole, said: There is a great deal in that Message which I think it probable will command the assent of most of us, and there is a great deal in it, more especially in that part which relates to the reconstruction of the States that have been in rebellion, breathing as it does, a spirit, not only of defiance, but I may say on any of ill temper towards Congress, which I apprehends will not when we come to discuss the contents of the Message in Committee, pass without challenging criticism and comment. When the Message first came in, I spoke of it as apparently disrespectful that the Annual Message of the President should find its way to the people of the country, at least in all the cities, before it had been communicated to Congress, to which it is addressed. I did not wish to indulge in any charge that the President himself was directly a party to such disposition of the Message. I did say, and I am somewhat confirmed in that by what has since occurred, as I have had since, that with or without the President being a party to the arrangement, persons in his confidence have made traffic for money in the Message.

Mr. SCHENCK also alluded to the address on the title page of the officially printed copies of the Message, which says—"To the House of Representatives." I do not know what is intended by that. It seems to have been thought by Congress when it passed the Act of the 20th of January, 1845, making it lawful in addition to the present regular time of the meeting of Congress there shall be a meeting on the 4th day of March, at the beginning of each Congress, that it was adding another to the already existing number of regular meetings of Congress, and doing by law, that which was within its power to do by resolution. But be that as it may, I do not think it

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE!

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twice dollars per annum, while its price is at sight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all matters of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

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Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are cautious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

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—and one to the getter up for a club.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1867.

THE MESSAGE.

The President opens his Annual Message to Congress with a deliberate misrepresentation of facts which have passed into the history of the country, and become so indelibly fixed therein that they cannot be effaced or obscured. He says:

"When civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches, as fully and speedily as possible. This duty was, upon the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves; and restoration in the first moments of peace was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. Expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained by my obligations to the Constitution to withhold my assent. It is, therefore, a source of profound regret, that, in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress, from time to time, information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment, satisfactory to the American people, of questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union, as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us."

When the rebel armies surrendered, and peace dawned upon the land, the President neglected and refused to call Congress together. He assumed that he was armed by the Constitution with full and exclusive authority to dictate on what terms the revolted States should be restored to the Union. With autocratic dignity and precision he announced what conditions would be satisfactory to him, and proceeded by the most unwarrantable means to enforce them. He abrogated all pre-existing Governments in those States; appointed Provisional Governors over them; paid those Governors wages out of the National Treasury without the consent of Congress; convoked Constitutional Conventions; dictated what changes they should make in the organizations of the respective States; authorized the imposition of taxes and the disbursement of the proceeds thereof; and overawed the people by the severity of his exactions and the audacity of his measures.

When Congress assembled, the following December, in regular session, he found that what he had done, and his manner of doing it, was offensive to the Houses. He had subjected the Southern people to hardships and humiliations which Congress was indisposed to inflict and refused to sanction. He instantly turned his rage away from the inhabitants of the revolted States, and concentrated it, with four-fold fury, upon the Republican members of the representative bodies. In the delirium of his wrath he espoused and proclaimed principles of constitutional interpretation, which demonstrated that he had been an usurper of the most flagrant sort. He went so far as to assert that the revolted States, by participating in the rebellion, had wrought no forfeiture of any right they held originally in the government; that whatever disabilities had been incurred, attached only to individuals; and that all attempts, come from what quarter they might, to impose conditions on the rebel commonwealths, preliminary to restoration, were unlawful, mischievous and to be resisted at all hazards.

Congress propounded terms of reconstruction, and these were altogether milder than those the President had previously decreed, and they were so submitted that the acceptance of them involved no sense of degradation to men of honorable sentiments. The President's wrath knew no bounds. In unmeasured language he denounced Congress as hard, impolitic and despotic, and interposed all the authority and influence he possessed and could exert to secure the rejection of the Congressional plan. He used unscrupulously the vast patronage of his office to stir up opposition thereto at the North. By all the arts of political demagogism he enkindled a spirit of insubordination and resistance throughout the South. He constrained Congress, in its efforts to counteract his pernicious influence, to press its powers to the utmost verge of constitutional warrant, and even to the enactment of some laws of at least questionable validity. Instead of thus exposing itself to censure, it would have been far wiser for Congress to have impeached and deposed him. By this course it would have used a remedy of which the legality could not be disputed, and which would have been found perfectly efficient. It elected to resort to measures justifiable only by acts on the part of the Executive, rendering impeachment proper, and now refrains from proceeding to impeachment on the ground that no cause exists of sufficient moment to warrant the employment of that remedy!

If the President had co-operated with Congress in its plan of reconstruction, or if Congress had promptly impeached and put him aside, all the States that shared in the rebellion would to-day be represented in Congress, on equal terms with the States whose loyalty was not shaken. The President is primarily answerable for the fact that the Union is not completely re-established. If Congress is censurable in this matter—as we doubt not it is—its culpability consists in not dealing with the President according to the magnitude of his offences, and in the method prescribed by the Constitution.

The same reactionary tendencies are disclosed in the objections made by the President to the extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks of the revolted States. He confesses that the blacks "are entitled to be well and humanely governed," but denies that they ought to have a share in the government to which they are amenable, and to the maintenance of which they contribute. There is no novelty in this doctrine; only in the special application of it. In Europe, for many ages, it was the chief dogma of all despots. They acknowledged their obligation to "govern well and humanely," but then they were sole judges, each for himself, of what good and humane government consisted in. For the people who had to obey government, and pay the cost thereof, to demand the right to vote, was deemed to be radical, revolutionary and destructive. That condition of affairs has been so completely outgrown that even European Emperors are afraid, if not ashamed, to adopt any other rule, when voting is to be done, than that of Universal Suffrage. Under the Asiatic despotisms, the President's notion of "well and humanely governing" people, both white and black, without their consent, is in full blast, but does not seem to answer the ends for which Americans hold governments are rightfully instituted among men.

There was a time when the President publicly announced that he would play the part of Moses to the black race in this country, not only leading them out of the Egypt of bondage, but securing for them all the rights of citizenship. We do not deny the right of the President to change his opinions. But when a man has proved notoriously false to his professions, and shamelessly betrayed every body who reposed confidence in him, who aided in his exaltation, or who rejoiced therein, modesty in asserting his new views, and in censuring those who still abide by his former ones, would serve to avert some of the contempt to which he is justly liable.

The President confesses that "enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury, and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense." But he fails to acknowledge, as he ought, that these frauds have been mainly consummated through the complicity of revenue officers whom he appointed for no other reason than because they were vociferous defenders of his Policy and sturdy calumniators of Congress. The testimony of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, before the Judiciary Committee, is explicit on this point. Nor has the President made serious efforts to bring the defrauders to justice. The boldness with which they have carried out their schemes of plunder, affords conclusive evidence that they have not feared what the government might do with them; while the conduct of the President in speedily pardoning every convicted counterfeiter of the national currency has given them indirect assurance that in case they should be brought to justice through the Courts, they would have little difficulty in obtaining the Executive clemency.

In his argument against the Office Tenure Bill, so far as it relates to such cases as that of Mr. STANTON, the President has the best of it. The law was a lame expedient for postponing a yet higher duty, and is so phrased as not to cover, beyond controversy, the case of office holders appointed by a preceding President.

In the general idea that a speedy return to Specie Payments is desirable for all the great interests of the Government and the People, we fully concur; though we do not sanction all the means by which he proposes to reach that desirable end. Two sorts of currency, and of very unequal market value, is not only a serious inconvenience, in any country, but their co-existence is necessarily attended by disastrous consequences.

Many speculations have been recently broached in regard to the redemption of the National Bonds, and matters cognate thereto, which bode no good to the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the whole nation. These can be put effectually to rest by Resumption, and in no other way. Men who are engaged in active business pursuits shrink from this process because they see that certain embarrassments will be likely to attend it. For two years they have been endeavoring to get down from a high paper expansion without absolute or comparative loss. If they have succeeded, we are very much mistaken. There is no way of getting down without some abatements from what appeared to be the gains made in getting up; and the sooner business men see this and espouse measures accordingly, the better will it be for them in the long run.

Nor is the President wrong in urging a thorough revision of the Revenue System. The system is about as bad as it is possible to make it; but it is well to bear in mind that no system can be devised which will content all classes. From time immemorial it has been regarded as an inalienable right of taxpayers to grumble; and they will doubtless continue to exercise it so long as taxes shall be laid. Every man wants to pay as little as possible, either directly or through his business; but does not much care how heavily his neighbors are burdened. Just now there is a clamor for relieving the Productive Industry of the country from taxation. Unless that phrase is employed in a most unusual and restricted sense, we fail to see how the job can be done. The government must have money, and the people must furnish it. What is desirable is to simplify and cheapen the machinery for its collection; to raise it from as few sources as possible, and from objects of luxury rather than of necessity. But it must be confessed that the experiments so far conducted to put whisky and tobacco under special contributions have proved signal failures, and do not warrant the expectation that articles of prime necessity can be exempted from excise.

In conclusion, the President details several matters connected with the internal policy and foreign relations of the country which are highly satisfactory and full of rational encouragement. These indicate that when the questions growing out of the war shall be settled—as settled they soon will be—an era of unprecedented prosperity and glory will dawn upon the Republic.

OHIO ITEMS.

—Dayton is to have a twenty-five acre skating park.

—Oberlin has been made a recruiting station for the regular army.

—The real estate valuation of Scioto county is $4,552,344. The aggregate tax is $96,319.94.

—The Barnsville *Enterprise* says the small pox has broken out in Bealsville, Monroe county.

—Several cases of hog cholera occurred recently in the pens of the street-railroad stables at Columbus.

—Wm. Wambaugh, long a conductor on the Bellefontaine Railroad, died at Galion on the 16th inst.

—A Canadian lynx, five feet eight inches long, and two feet high, was killed near Wapakoneta the other day.

—A deer was killed near Circleville a few days ago, the first that has been seen in that region for several years.

—It is stated that the small pox has appeared at Alliance, but it is thought that it will be kept from spreading.

—The Zanesville *Times* says that more wheat has been sown in Muskingum county this fall than for many years.

—A lad named Vincent, about eight years of age, was killed by a runaway team in Chillicothe, on Monday last.

—Mrs. Phillips, of Wakeman, was severely burned recently by attempting to fill a kerosene lamp while it was lighted.

—Captain Benton, for fifty-three years a resident of Farmington, Trumbull county, died on the 9th, aged ninety-one years.

—A deer, which had swam from the east shore of the Maumee river, was captured on Adams street, Toledo, on the 13th.

—The Bellefontaine *Republican* says that there is fully three-quarters of an average crop of corn in Logan county this year.

—Jasper Burt, who was stabbed at the Berlin meeting, Jackson county, some time since, died recently from the effects of the wound.

—The Ohio wine makers are now busily at work, and it is estimated that the wine crop this year will be the largest they have ever had.

—Mrs. Grace Prentiss, wife of Samuel Prentiss, died a few days ago, near Monroeville, at the age of one hundred and one years and seven months.

—The Fayette county *Herald* is told by the farmers of that county that the fields of wheat seldom look as well at this time of the year as they do now.

—The Marietta *Register* says that a lad, hunting on Duck Creek last week, shot an owl whose wings measured four feet six inches from tip to tip.

—The Springfield *Republic* says Mrs. James, of German township, Clark county, is a hundred and three years old, and has still the use of her faculties.

—The people of Osborn are troubled with a set of rowdies and scoundrels of a deeper dye, and talk of adopting summary measures to get rid of them.

—A little girl in Barnesville, the other day, had a large gash cut over her eye, and was rendered insensible, by a blow from a stone thrown by a careless boy.

—Cleveland is being over-run with paupers. They flock there in such numbers that it has become necessary to administer the oath as to their residence, &c.

—At Winchester, on Monday evening, Mr. S. C. Swonger was robbed almost in sight of his own house by three highwaymen, of fifty-three dollars and some valuable papers.

—Mr. E. C. Randall,, late of Montana, and formerly a resident of Lorain county, was killed by Indians on the 27th of September, on the Yellow Stone river, while journeying eastward.

—The Xenia *Torchlight* says that the trial of Arthur Johnson, indicted for the murder of the little daughter of Mr. Kneisly, at Fairfield, last June, has been continued till the spring term.

—The Italo-Roman struggle is designated in *Le Nord* of Brussels as a political ballet which terminated earlier than the hour indicated on the bill—a ballet that has cost the manager a good deal of ill will. As when Venice was Austrian no true Venitian would purchase a single article of German manufacture, Italian patriots now follow the example of their brethren. French merchandize is *rue l'index*, and, however tempting the brocade fresh from the Lyons loom, or exquisite the wreath arrived by the last train from Paris, no fair daughter of Italy will deck herself with aught that derives its origin from the land of the conqueror.

—An English Chancery suit, recently commenced has developed some facts concerning the construction of cuignons, and other feminine deceptions. Thus it appears that mohair, or the hair of the lama goat, is largely used for headdresses, mustaches and waterfalls. It is first boiled until all the animal matter is extracted, then washed in a bath of salt and water; then it is plunged into a bath prepared with sulphate of copper, where it remains twenty-four hours; then it is boiled in saccharin liquor, to which, after a while, sulphate of iron is added; finally it is washed in warm soapsuds, and then dried.

—The richest colored petticoats worn under short black silk tunics are made of blue, cerise and maize taffeta, with a flounce on the cross round the bottom. A particular recommendation is, not to add either velvet or silk bands round the bottom of an undershirt, should economy prompt a lady to make use of one of those articles which also considers too good to lose at the top and too bad to wear at the bottom—these cases so present themselves—let her plait a long strince of muslin, if the material is woollen, or of taffeta, if the material is silk, and put that on instead of a plain band of anything.—*Paris Cor.*

—A Hinglishwoman wants to know if gambling in petroleum is carried on according to 'Oyle.

—"May your whole family be jammed into one coffin," is an expressive Chinese oath.

—Jean Ingelow does not believe that she is engaged to Robert Browning.

PAIN IS A REAL THING, and no phantasy. What is more excruciating than the misery of a toothache or an earache, too often proceeding from a neglected grinder that might have been kept perfect if the victim had used WARNER'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENT. FRICK. Sold wholesale and retail by JOSEPH FLEMING, No. 84 Market street, and all druggists.

RUINS.—We scarcely pick up a paper in which the eye does not meet with this heading—the ruins of Pompeii, Nineveh, or some other monument of the past. And how little do we think that every day there is decay leading to ruin rapidly progressing around us. The ruin of a fine set of teeth is to its owner a great loss, but one that can be prevented by a free use of WARD'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTIFRICE. Sold wholesale and retail by JOS. FLEMING, No. 84 Market street, and all druggists.

The Great Secret.

The grand secret in medicine is to help Nature. SURE AND REGULAR—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind like the body, in a state of partial collapse —what is it best to do? Reason teaches us the answer: BUILD UP YOUR MAN. Brace him as you would a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs is a Tonic Alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They cannot injure. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are assisted to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to greet its bla les under the vivifying and refreshing r in. In all cases of debility the BITTERS are absolutely required. There is no genuine substitute or succedaneum that will fill their place. Resort to the most wonderful of modern tonics, and all will be well. Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Disorders, and Affections of the Nerves no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent INVIGORANT AND CORRECTIVE.

Important to Country Merchants.

Merchants visiting the city to lay in their supply of goods would do well to call at the great medicine emporium of DR. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and put in a supply of his invaluable PECTORAL SYRUP and BLOOD SEARCHER, the for ner of which has been used in the Doctor's practice for over twenty years, and has stood the ordeal from the most searching analysis. DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will invariably give satisfaction to all persons afflicted with coughs and hoarseness and the usual pulmonary maladies incident to this season of the year, whilst DR. KEYSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is daily curing some of the most hopeless cases of disease, of a class little cared for by physicians, and usually deemed incurable, such as cancers, white swellings, scrofulas, tetters, &c. A shedding proper is at once, when the change from fall to winter is about to occur, that most of those who are debilitated and tortured by sickness, should resort to some such a remedy as DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which will not only cleanse and purify the natural channels of the human system, but at the same time strengthen and de ility and invigorate the nervous energy. It is wholly unlike most stimulating compounds and bitters, which for a while spur, but afterwards sink in a greater exhaustion. Country merchants and farmers cannot do better than to purchase from half a dozen to a dozen of Dr. KEYSER'S medicines, as in doing so they will realize lasting benefit upon all whose health and life has been prolonged and improved. These two medicines of DR. KEYSER'S have acquired a hold on the affections of the people commensurate only with their superlative merits.

Ask for DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER and take no other, at 140 Wood street, Resident consultation office, 129 Penn street.

November 27th, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
n29 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HEALING WITHOUT DRUGS.

The true curative plan or natural healing art is based entirely upon physiological principles —upon the ACTIVITY OF FUNCTIONS in appropriating or using the LIFE SUSTAINERS, and their nutrient value being assimilated in a manner that is potent in the BANISHMENT OF DISEASE from the system. But before we can heal through the inherent vital properties of the tissues, we bring the RATIONAL MATERIA MEDICA to bear, in DRAWING OUT THE DISEASE MEDICINES, and morbid materials through the activity of the depurating channels, sanatory previsions and safety valves, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either obstructed or not understood, the penalty is the same; therefore the end of quaking fest we dis before we have gained more money than we can use, it is our highest policy to learn first the laws of righteousness in the bodily tabernacle, in order that we may live to inherit our natural wealth of happiness. By our normal tonics, alteratives, stimulants, sedatives, &c., we get the FRIENDLY changes of vital action, without the corrosive wounds inflicted by drugs. By a correct dealing with causes in the province of disease, we eradicate the whole catalogue of parasites, among which are tape worm, ecaris worm, &c.; also, tumors, cancers, ulcers, abscess, dropsy, insanity, diseases of the bones or mallities, sodium and fragilities of skin, deafness, liver complaint, dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and in short every disease that flesh is heir to, provided our remedial plan is strictly adhered to. We do not expect to please all. But those who have been the victims of the empyraeism and ingenious lingo of simila similibus curantur, and of allopathia contraria contrarium practice; and now adopt PHYSICAL REDEMPTION, in its broadest sense, can try the Vis-Conservatrix Natu ae Method, by giv ng us a call, as No. 50 CENTRE AVENUE,
dec4:lw2 Pittsburgh.

1868. DIARIES, 1868.
OF ALL VARIETIES.
Coquille, Quadrille, Billet, Octavo,
Commercial and Packet
NOTE PAPERS.
BANKRUPT, ALDERMEN, ATTORNEYS, and all the ordinary
LEGAL BLANKS,
FOR SALE AT
W. S. HAVEN'S,
Cor. Wood and Third Sts.
de4:lt

H. KIRKPATRICK,
PRACTICAL
BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,
OCTWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO
OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS,
Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books Accurately adjusted.
PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style.
Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH STREET. 4:d:lw

THIRD ARRIVAL OF
WINTER GOODS.
Boys', Youth's and Children's Suits
And Overcoats.
A large stock at the lowest prices.
GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.

GREAT REDUCTION!
IN DRESS GOODS.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.
Offer their large stock of DRESS GOODS at
VERY LOW PRICES.
de4

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER & SUPERVISOR, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27, 1867.
THE ASSESSMENTS FOR THE GRADING, PAVING and CURBING of the following streets in the Ninth Ward, viz.: LUMBER STREET, from Penn street to Mulberry alley; MORRIS STREET, from Penn to Smallman streets; MULBERRY ALLEY from Morris to Ruth streets; and SPRING ALLEY, from Morris to Baldwin street, are now ready for examination, and will remain in this office until SATURDAY, December 7th, 1867, when they will be placed in the City Treasurer's office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.
n29

The Highest Market Price
PAID FOR
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
GOLD, SILVER,
COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,
Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
myl:lyd

AT EATON'S,
16 FIFTH STREET.
JUST OPENED.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers.
Scarlet Wool Shirts and Drawers.
Merino and Shaker Knit Half Hose.
Silk, Cloth and Lined Kid Gloves.
And Fancy Wool Scarfs and Mufflers, in new and elegant styles.
no30

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Patent Lead Pipe,
AND SHEET LEAD.
Also, wholesale dealers in
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS MATERIALS,
No. 167 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
oct30:wks

LADIES' FURS.
An endless variety, of superior quality,
SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Also, all the NEW STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
AT
PRATT & BENNY'S,
No. 107 Federal Street, Allegheny.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
PITTSBURGH, June 12th, 1867.
DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between ALEXANDER LOVE and EDWIN W. TOWER, under the firm of A. LOVE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by A. LOVE, of Kittanning.
A. LOVE,
E. W. TOWER.
no3:130

MARTIN LIEBLER,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Also, Manufacturer Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,
No. 128 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

LODGINGS.—Two respectable gentlemen can obtain very comfortable lodgings, with fuel, gas and bath, at private family residence.
No. 250 BEAVER ST., ALLEGHENY,
But a short walk from the Hand street or Suspension Bridge.
no29:

300 PIGS
Soft Galena Lead,
For sale by
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO
no30

PEACHES AND APPLES.
170 bush. choice new halves Dried Peaches;
200 " " Dried Apples;
For sale by SCHWARM & LANG,
de2 172 and 174 Second street.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.—A full supply of choice brands "Saint Louis" Family Flour, constantly kept on hand.
SCHWARM & LANG,
de2 172 and 174 Second street.

LEATHER BELTING, of a superior quality, made expressly for our sales, and warranted to give full satisfaction, for sale at 26 and 28 St. Clair street,
n 27 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING, of every description; also, Negro Mat Pants, Fleshing Boots, &c., at 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
no2 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

MILLER'S LUBRICATING SOAPSTONE ROPE PACKING, of all sizes, at 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
no2 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

CORN AND MEAL.
125 sacks Corn;
5 " " Corn Meal;
To arrive, for sale by
dec4 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRY FRUIT.
100 bbls. new Peaches, halves;
50 sacks " mixed;
40 " new Apples;
In store, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

GOOBER PEAS—250 sacks in store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COTTON—25 bales now landing, for sale by
dec ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ CONVOCATION.—The Allegheny County Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held in ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Lawrenceville, beginning at 10 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant. Services at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free to all.
de2:lw

☞ THE THREE
WORLD-RENOWNED
HUNGARIAN DWARFS,
The greatest attractions of the present age, will appear in some of their best dramatical roles, on
Friday Evening Next, Dec. 9th,
AT THE OLD THEATRE.
PROGRAMME TO MORROW.
Sale of Reserved Seats to commence to-morrow at H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street.
de4

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RISTORI.
DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU.
MR. GRAU respectfully announces that MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI will give in Pittsburgh three dramatic representations, on the following evenings:
WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 11th:
MEDEA.
THURSDAY EVENING, December 12th:
ELIZABETH.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 13th, Gaeobelli's new and elaborate tragedy,
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
The company of MADAME RISTORI has been augmented by new artists, among them is signor NOR BOZZE, who is one of the great dramatic artists possessing in Italy, and has gained the highest distinction by the excellence of his impersonations.
Reserved seats, $2. Sale of seats for the three nights will commence on saturday, at 9 A. M., at for either of the three nights on the day, at 10 o'clock, noon, at C. C. Mellor's, No. 8 Wood street.
dec3:lw2

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES!
DRESS GOODS.
ELEGANT POPLINS,
FANCY SILKS.
BLACK SILKS.
FRENCH MERINOS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, &c.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET.

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS AND LAMPS,
FOR EITHER GAS OR OIL.
Of latest patterns and best workmanship, at all prices, among which are,
12 Light Gas Chandeliers at.....$300 00 each.
9 " " " ..... 210 00 "
6 " " " ..... 140 00 "
3 Light Bracket for Gas..... 70 00 "
2 " " " ..... 50 00 "
1 " " " ..... 45 00 "
All of latest patterns and best workmanship.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Kitchen, Hall and Parlor Lamps,
OPAL AND PAPER SHADES,
GLOBES, &c., &c.,
In quantities to suit purchasers.
ARTHUR KIRK,
170 and 176 Federal St., Allegheny.
no27:lw2s

ENGLISH
WOOLEN DRUGGETS,
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS,
NEW PATTERNS,
BRIGHT COLORS,
BEST QUALITIES,
LOW PRICES.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 & 73 FIFTH ST.
no7

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.
A new and novel arrangement for having
HOT WATER BOILERS
attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the waste heat which goes up the stove-pipe heats all the water needed in an ordinary sized family, by passing the heat directly through the boiler, which sits over the pipe hole of the stove. I have now arrangements made to put on to any No. 7, size common Cooking Stove, of any description, all complete and ready for use, UMPH, VICTORY, ELK, PEARL, BEAUTY or UNION STOVE, of almost any other Cook Stove made in the Union, can have Boilers attached to their Stoves, including the Attachment, the Boiler and Faucet complete, for the moderate cost of SEVEN DOLLARS, by applying to
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

CHEAP ALL-WOOL
LYGRAIN CARPETS,
In bright colors, at 75 cents to $1.00 per yard,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.
no8

DOUBLE WIDTH
English Tapestry
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
In private patterns, just opened by
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.
no8

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY,)
MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of
SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY
GAS AND FAMILY COAL,
Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, Lear Mar Works.
☞ Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

COCOA MATTINGS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.
no1

S. C. HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.
We will have some new choice
S. C. Hams and Dried Beef
Out of smoke and for sale on Monday, November 25th and after.
F. SELLERS & CO.,
no15 Cor. Wayne and Penn streets.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage.
no23:lw4

J. D MATTHEWS,
STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,
231 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.
BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCILS KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FIGURES in Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.
☞ Orders solicited.
no23:lw2

HOPE SPICE MILLS.
R. E. BIRKHAST, ...C. A. STEVENS,
Late of Cincinnati. Late of Pittsburgh.
BIRKHAST & STEVENS,
Successors to D. DRAVO, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of SPICES, at the OLD CHEMICAL FEED, Nos. 12 and 14 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh. Pearl Barley, Oat Meal and fresh Corn Meal always on hand. Roasting done to order promptly. Wagon will call for feedings and deliver same day.
sel6:lmwf

GEORGE BEAVEN,
CANDY MANUFACTURER,
And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,
128 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of CATHERINE DIETWEILER, late of the city of Allegheny, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
JAMES CLARK,
GEORGE WHITNEY,
no5:g6 Administrators.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELEGANT EDITIONS OF
STANDARD AUTHORS,
In fine and plain bindings. For sale by
KAY & COMPANY, 65 Wood Street,
LAFAYETTE BUILDING.
IRVING'S Complete Works; 25 vols.* Sunnyside edition.
HALLAM'S Historical Works; 10 vols. River street edition.
IRVING'S Life of Washington; 5 vols. Sunnyside and Library editions.
IRVING'S Life and Letters; 4 vols. Sunnyside edition.
ROLLINS' Ancient History; 4 vols. Library edition.
THE WAVERLY NOVELS. Illustrated Household edition. 25 vols.
THE WAVERLY NOVELS. Illustrated Library edition. 12 vols.
CHAMBERS' Book of Days. Illustrated; 2 vols.
BULWER'S Novels. Globe edition. Now Publishing.
DICKENS' Novels and Tales. Diamond edition. Now publishing.
DICKENS' Novels and Tales. Chas. Dickens edition. Now publishing.
DICKENS' Novels and Tales. Globe edition. Now publishing.
DICKENS' Novels and Tales. Illustrated Riverside edition. Now publishing.
DICKENS' Novels and Tales. Illustrated Library edition, containing all the original illustrations. Now publishing.
DICKENS' Novels and Tales. Illustrated Household edition. 21 volumes.
THE SPECTATOR. Boston edition. 8 vols.
THE SPECTATOR. Fine Library Ed. 6 vols.
PLUTARCH'S Lives. Fine Library Ed. 5 vols.
SHAKSPEARE. C. Grant White's Ed. 12 vols.
HOOD'S Works. Illustrated Ed. 6 vols.
MACAULEY'S Eng. and. New Riverside edition. 3 vols.
MACAULEY'S Essays. Riverside Ed. 4 vols.
M'INTAGUE'S Miscellaneous Works. 4 vols.
DISRAELI'S Curiosities of Literature. Riverside edition. 4 vols.
DISRAELI'S Amenities of Literature. 2 vols.
THE WORKS of Charles Lamb. Riverside edition. Corrected and Revised. 2 vols.
NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ. With Portraits. 4 vols.
MILMAN'S History of the Jews. Riverside edition. 3 vols.
MILMAN'S History of Christianity. Riverside edition. 3 vols.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES
At the Pittsburgh Steam Marble & Slate Works.
Office and Warerooms—319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Warerooms on second floor.
Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find their interest to call. Workmanship not excelled in any place, and prices as low as in Eastern cities. Marble Mantles or Furniture Slabs, which have become discolored by smoke, oils or acids, can be Marbleized, and made to look as well as new.
There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured.
All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble cutters supplied with sawed Marble at Eastern prices, carriage added.
no18,d&T W. W. WALLACE.

W. S

The Pittsburgh Gazette

The President's Message.

Message of the President of the United States to the Two Houses of Congress at the Commencement of the Regular Session of the Fortieth Congress.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although before untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet discovered any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law.

When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and as speedily as possible. This is urged upon the assumption of the rebellion promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the legislative, in any States themselves, and restoration, in the first moment of peace, was believed to be easy and certain, and was earnestly desirable. The expectations, however, then so reasonable and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to disapprove and oppose.

It is therefore a source of profound regret that, in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress from time to time information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definitive adjustment, satisfactory to the American People, of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our Fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established has ceased to exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress; where one State is as free as another to insist upon its internal concerns according to its own will, and where the laws of the central Government, strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with equal force in the people of every section. That such is not the present "state of the Union" is a melancholy fact; and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government and with one another, according to the original design of the national compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God, in His kindest providence, could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation.

The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and more formidable calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect union than existed in the States, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements in the spirit in which the country will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience we can look forward only to continued civil discord, to the multiplication of antagonisms between individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, and finally to the total loss of liberty, dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these, we should renew our efforts again and again, and if necessary, forever.

To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is now obstructed or opposed by no physical force. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental laws. The courts are open, and, if open, their efficiency would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be punished, and justice, guided by the proper judicial authorities, in a manner entirely practicable and legal. There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it is dangerous to the welfare which it was ordained to secure. The more naked will of this Government, whether in one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist between the Union of all the States.

On this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ with Congress, and have expressed my convictions with candor, reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinions of the Legislative Department. Those convictions are not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the leading reasons which have influenced my own judgment. The hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement which is consistent at once with our interests and with our sworn duties to the Constitution is natural and too just to be easily relinquished.

It is clear to my apprehension that the States lost no rights in consequence of the acts of the National Union. When all hostile resistance to the "ordinances of secession," adopted by a portion (in many of them a very small portion) of their citizens, were mere nullities. It was admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was averred by this Government and by the people, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war, waged for the preservation of the Union, made the logical effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy; the defeat of secession on the battle-field was not the triumph of its lawless principle. Nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything whatever to have the effect, directly or indirectly, of dissevering the Union. Its only power to dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a power which does not exist anywhere in this Government, or to all of them united.

This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. Even Mr. Jefferson (my predecessor as well as myself) and the members of his Departments have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union was, and is, indissolved, but indissoluble. Congress admitted an amendment of the Constitution to be ratified by the unanimous consent and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest functions. If they, or the people of the States out of the Union, their consent was to a change in the fundamental law of the Union without guarantee of it by Congress, in asking it, committed a political absurdity. The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they constantly, *in banc* and elsewhere, exercise a jurisdiction which does not belong to them, unless those States are States of the Union.

If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them, as it is for all the States. It is plainly legal and proper, therefore, that all the functions assigned by the Constitution to the Executive should be performed in regard to those States. It is my official duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed in all the States, and I have sworn to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution" of the United States. This, to the minds of some persons, is so important, that a violation of the Constitution, or opposition to it, as means of bringing it about. The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish some good end. We are not to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is evil, as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro domination would be worse than any merely political system under which they are now suffering. It was the direct interest of the people would be reduced to a state of abject slavery. Congress, instead of protecting, would degrade them. Controlled, through fraud and usurpation, by the enslaving class, and excluded from all participation in the powers of government, the former would be compelled to labor without wages for the benefit of their masters, who would constitute a ruling oligarchy, based upon the systematic degradation of a subject race. Such would be the inevitable consequences of subjecting the States to negro governments, established by the votes of negroes, in the face of decisive majorities of white citizens. Negro suffrage was established by Act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to support and uphold the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men.

The idea which pervades the argument to justify such legislation, that States are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of justice for all their rights of person and property, is sound. But it is preposterous at this time to give them a government at the point of the bayonet, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way. It would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, even if the supreme authority would not require us to save them from themselves. But, under the circumstances, this is only a pretext for usurpation. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall do it under the control, and in obedience to the dictation of certain men and of their elected representatives, and shape to a greater or less extent the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands? Yes!

The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of the affairs of a great State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have the right to govern, because they know how to govern. It is inherent in the measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than a single generation. Even in other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. And in this connection it is proved by known facts—if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt that negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices, they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, declared to be entitled to the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a state of bondage as chattels; they were held in ignorance by the laws, and habits of life, liberty, or property without the process of law, arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be denied in time of peace; and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power, more unlimited and more unlikely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the *habeas corpus* and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property, and life, if assailed by the passion, the prejudice, or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has been the object of a bill of attainder, or bill of pains and penalties, not upon a few individuals, but upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subjected States, and even their unborn posterity. These wrongs, being expressly forbidden, are therefore additionally inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter for how long they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, Territories, or Districts.

I have no desire to save from the proper consequences of their great crimes those who engaged in the late rebellion against the Government; but as a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of these people are perfectly innocent, both of the crime of disloyalty to the Union, and of any of the acts which are declared to be unlawful, and consequently void. Others are only technically guilty of any legal offence; a large proportion of the persons disfranchised by the acts were forced into rebellion against their will; and of those who are guilty with their own consent, the degree of criminality has been greatly shaded by the circumstances under which their character and temper were formed. But these acts of Congress confound them all together, and visit upon them, indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects, and parties, or upon whole communities, for offenses committed by a portion of them against the governments to which they owed no allegiance, was common in the barbarous ages of the world. But Christianity and civilization have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right minded men. The punishment falls directly upon the ignorant and the poor, who have always been the most easily led victims of political imposture, and who, in this case, have been induced to act under the influence of motives which, to them, were irresistible. It is to the last degree unjust that they should be subjected to political disabilities, which are to them a source of humiliation and wrong, and from which they can derive no benefit. Their sufferings are to be counted by millions, and will be continued through successive generations. They are to live in a country where the power of the Government is habitually used for the purpose of rendering their votes insignificant, or of neutralizing them by the votes of others, who have been carefully trained to disregard the most sacred obligations of morality and religion. They are to be ruled by governments which do not represent them, and taxed by laws in the making of which they have no voice. Their interests are to be attended to only when they are identified with those of others, who have been trained to hate them. They are to be insulated from all civilizing influences, and allowed only such opportunities for improvement as may be afforded them by the active hostility of their oppressors. They are to be denied the commonest means of self-defence, and are to be liable to punishment for violations of a code of which they have been kept ignorant. They are to be taught to regard as their best friends those who would continue to them the evils from which they have been suffering for centuries. They are to be excluded from the courts, and yet to be subjected to heavier penalties than are imposed by them upon others. They are to be taxed without representation. They are to be governed without law. Their classes are to be disarmed, while the vagrant and dangerous classes among their late masters are left armed. They are to be ruled by military tribunals, composed generally of strangers to the States and to the people, and selected entirely from those who have been the most active in opposition to the late insurrection. Finally, they are to be held to the strictest accountability for every act committed by them in violation of laws, the origin and motive of many of which they can neither understand nor appreciate. Can any system of measures devised by the wit of man for the purpose more effectually to prevent the restoration of peace, harmony, and law, and order, and good government? Can any scheme more certainly destroy all the powers of self-government and self-support in the persons on whom it operates? Can any conceivable device more directly or powerfully demoralize the white race? Can any legislation more inevitably transform a people accustomed to think for themselves and to act for themselves into servile tools? Can any more direct course be taken to destroy the capacity for self-government which the white race possesses, and to establish a despotism in the South? If the whole scheme had been deliberately designed for the purpose, it is impossible to conceive how it could more certainly effect it. And what is to be the end of it all? Are the States always to be held as conquered provinces? Are they never to be allowed to resume their functions as members of the Union? Are their people never to be consulted in any of the modes by which they have been accustomed to express their will? Are they to be governed indefinitely by military force? Are they to be disposed of finally by the votes of negroes and strangers? Are they to be held in a condition of pupilage, or perpetual vassalage, to the negro race? Are they to be regarded as dependent provinces, or as conquered enemies, whose property may be confiscated, and their citizens executed at the pleasure of the victors? These questions answer themselves. The whole scheme is in violation of every principle of just government, and contrary to the genius of our institutions. It is worse than despotism, for despots rule by law, and usually secure to their subjects the enjoyment of many rights. It is a substitution of the worst governments that ever existed for governments which, in spite of occasional defects, have been productive of more general happiness than any other system known to mankind. It is a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, as well as of its letter. It is worse than a violation of the Constitution, because it is the substitution of the will of the conqueror for the fundamental law of the land. It is the substitution of force for reason, of the dictation of the sword for the peaceful agencies of civilization. It is the substitution of the machinery of military violence for the agencies of law, order, liberty, and humanity. It is the substitution of despotism for self-government, and of military violence for constitutional liberty. It is worse than a civil war, because it is more likely to be permanent, and to place the country hopelessly under the control of military power. It is the creation of a system which will be inherited by our children, and our children's children, for many generations, unless it be overthrown by force, which will be a source of evil and danger to the whole country, and which may, in the end, convulse the world. It is the establishment of a military despotism, occupying the place of civil institutions, and regulated by military law and military necessity, with the commanding general for the sovereign power, and his will for a code. It is the creation of opportunities for military chieftains, which must be fatal to the liberties of any country where they are permitted to exist. It is the elevation of the military above the civil power, and the certain destruction of all liberty worthy of the name. It is a system of measures incompatible with the existence of any government deserving the name of free or constitutional. It is, in short, military despotism, absolute and unlimited, but without the vigor or unity which usually belongs to it, and therefore more injurious in its effects upon the habits and character of the people, because more subversive of all respect for law, and more destructive of all security for property, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is military despotism, without its one merit of efficiency and power.

The plan of restoration which is indicated in the Constitution, and which I have deemed it my duty to recommend to your favorable consideration, consists simply in the admission of loyal members from the States lately in rebellion. It requires no concession or compromise of principle on the part of the Government or people of the United States. It implies no stain of dishonor upon any portion of the people lately in revolt. It accepts the existing situation in good faith, and founds upon it the hope of permanent restoration of peace, harmony, law, and order, and of the ultimate prosperity which follows in their train. It is the plan which would have been adopted at the first moment of peace, but for the assassination of the President. It was proposed by him, and accepted by the people, at a time when the passions of war had not yet subsided, when the adherents of the Government were full of wrath against those who had attempted to destroy it, and when the vindictive action of the conquering party would have been wreaked upon the conquered with the least restraint. It was adopted at a time when the heart of the country was sore with the memory of the hundreds of thousands who had fallen in battle, or died of wounds and disease, during the struggle, and when the impulse was almost irresistible to visit upon the people of the insurrectionary districts the punishment due to their crimes. Under the influence of the kindly counsels then given to the country by the late President, it was believed that the necessary measures would be promptly taken by the several States, and that, with the return of peace, the inauguration of these measures would be hailed with universal joy. Had they been so taken, had the Southern States, moved by the instinct of self-preservation, anticipated the action of Congress by assembling conventions, abolishing slavery, repudiating the rebel debt, repealing the ordinances of secession, and proceeding to the election of loyal State governments, they would have been received at once into their proper practical relations with the Union. All the powers of the Federal Government would have been immediately exerted to protect them from violence, and to assist the regularly constituted authorities in the exercise of their functions. Congress would have been obliged to admit their representatives to seats in the two Houses, and the Executive could have withdrawn the military forces which had been called into the States during the rebellion, with the full confidence that no further military force would be required, except such as had been customary in times of peace. The courts would have resumed their functions, and all the machinery of the State governments would have gone into operation under the control of the people themselves, and in accordance with the laws which they had themselves enacted. The blessings of self-government, of which they had been deprived by their own madness, would have been restored to them, and the great general object for which the war had been waged, the establishment of the Union on the basis of universal freedom and equality before the law, would have been attained. The fruits of victory would have been secured, and the Government relieved from the necessity of keeping large standing armies in the South, and of assuming relations toward the people which are inconsistent with their rights and with the genius of our institutions. The question of suffrage, which is now the source of so much agitation and peril, would have been settled by the legislation of the several States, and settled in accordance with the wishes and interests of the people who were to be most affected by it. The details of the process by which the relations of the States to the Federal Government and to each other were to be readjusted, and the evils of the rebellion remedied, would have been left to the Executive and Legislative Departments, which, by the Constitution, are charged with the duty of providing for the exigencies of the country. As the war had been conducted on principles of the most exalted humanity and magnanimity, and in the full expectation that the object for which it was waged would be secured, when it was ended, the adoption of this course would have been in perfect accordance with the general desire of the people. It would have been hailed with universal joy, as the inauguration of a policy which would bind up the wounds of the nation, and which would secure to all the enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution and laws.

Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion upon this subject. We live in a country where the popular will sooner or later forces obedience to itself, sooner or later. It is the fundamental principle of our institutions that it should be done, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our predecessors.

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one to which your early consideration is invited.

The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual products circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistably flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and its flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the rebellion the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; but the vast creation of National Bank notes and Treasury "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is alleged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with the metallic or convertable currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation. Probably not more than half the amount of the latter—showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of the notes and those of the National Banks to convert them into coin. Instead of this being done, the reverse seems to be the case. I say it may *seem* so; for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be considered as sound; but its influence on some classes of minds must well be apprehended. The depreciation of the paper issues of the Government is full fifty per cent below the standard of specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves upon the market a fluctuating medium, which have not been accepted in payment of portation, and therefore may yet remain in circulation.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supercede the superior, and how powerful and fixed are the laws of trade, to aid or defeat legislation. It is the office of trade, to aid in the money capital of foreign lands, and show the necessity of retiring our paper circulation, in order to return gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and demand created which will cause the return of the precious metals. The amount of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold fields required for this purpose will be sufficient for purposes of circulation, and to pay the interest. I expect a return to a sound currency so long as I have faith in the perpetuity of the life of the people, and I have faith in the perpetuity of the life of the people so long as they worship the Almighty God.

"Every man of property in society, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not liable to be blown away by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtue necessary to the support of the government, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality, and economy, and it fosters every species of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of all means to rob the poor of their little all." In the history of the poor man's brow. Ordinary labor, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fluctuating currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction many facts touching the evils of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of irredeemable paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by Government." It is one of the highest duties and functions of peace or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the grasp and use of the people into the hands of the few, where they are locked in secret places or deposited in strong boxes, safe from mobs and fires, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, sacrifice, and general ruin resulting from the use of a depreciated and worthless paper money.

The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $2,691,715,309. During the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last it was reduced $20,226,664, leaving the balance at the latter date $2,671,488,645. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were $490,641,010, and the expenditures $456,778,346, leaving an available surplus of $143,864,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be $417,041,000, and the expenditures will reach the sum of $350,964,295, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $23,-076,704. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $377,000,000, leaving a surplus of $9,000,000 in favor of the Government.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and imposts should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life free or nearly so. Taxation should conform with the real wants of the Government, economically administered, paying the interest on the public debt as rapidly as can be realized from time to time, and creating a sinking fund sufficient to pay the principal within a reasonable period. Our debt is now so large that a moderate per centage paid into the sinking fund would pay off the principal in a few years. Under the present system, or want of system, the Government is paying interest on many millions which have been paid back into the Treasury. This is especially true of the moneys arising from the direct taxes. The expenses of assessing and collecting the various taxes have been unnecessarily increased by the manner in which they have been imposed. Evasions of the law have been encouraged by the system, and dishonest returns have been stimulated by the fact that the citizen who has honestly returned his property for taxation has been placed at a disadvantage when compared with his neighbor who has not done so. Many of the provisions of the present law are unjust in their operation, and should be repealed. Others are unnecessarily harsh and vexatious, and should be modified. The law should be so framed as to command the confidence of the people, and to secure a general acquiescence in its wisdom and justice. Assessments should be equal and uniform, and the taxes should be collected in such a manner as to avoid the necessity of accumulating large sums in the hands of officers, to be afterwards refunded to the tax-payer. The system should be so perfected as to secure the largest possible returns into the Treasury, with the least burden upon the people. Revenue laws should be permanent in their character, and not subject to frequent changes, which keep the business community in a state of uncertainty and alarm. Taxes should be assessed and collected as nearly as possible at the times when they become payable. Every violation of these principles results in serious injury to some interest, and gives rise to a demand for remedial legislation. The whole system of taxation, direct and indirect, should be subjected to careful revision, with a view to its simplification and reduction. Justice to the tax-payer demands this, and the general welfare requires it.

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force, on the last day of September last, was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,134,797, including a deficiency for last year's appropriations of $15,609,609. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department during January 1 to October 29, 1867—a period of ten months—amounted to $109,-987,000. The expenses of the military establishment, at war with the largest army ever known in this country, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace, while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by the increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by the law.

The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, and portions of Dakotah Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary wrongs, the Indians have occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements, but, on the whole, they have been peaceably averted. The Commissioners sent, in the act of 20th July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the dissatisfied bands, and select for them reservations remote from the travelled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile bands. I therefore call the attention of Congress in support of that treaty against the position taken by the Indian authorities of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind as to the governing rights of unallied citizens, and is of national importance. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon the important question.

Abuse of our laws by clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from America, or by American citizens elsewhere, together ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehension of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under the circumstances, it becomes a question whether we should propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1867.

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ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$204,315 48
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	2,000 00
U. S. 7-30 Bonds, at par	6,000 00
Office Furniture	53 00
Cash	9,451 52
Total Assets	$221,820 00

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors	$200,186 72
Interest due Depositors, 30 days, on Time Deposits, November 1, 1867	9,733 07
Total Liabilities	$209,919 79
Balance Contingent Fund	$ 20,502 34

The above is a true statement.

JOHN H. AIKEN, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, and Securities, and counted the cash, and find the foregoing statement correct.

WM. R. SMITH,
JOHN H. AIKEN,
N. VISCOUNT, Jr.,
Auditing Committee.

PRESIDENT—JOHN H. AIKEN.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. T. M. Howe,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Hon. Wm. Wilkins,	Hon. A. W. Loomis,
W. H. Copeland,	J. Painter,
W. H. Smith,	Wm. Metcalf,
W. H. Smith,	Wm. Yeagley,

Interest allowed on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which if not drawn, will be added to the principal and bear interest from the 1st days of May and November.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

OFFICE, 63 FOURTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

no21:h45

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Any sum received from One Dollar upwards.

Deposits subject to Check, without Interest.

DEPOSIT DAILY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

President—THOMPSON BELL.
Vice President—A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS.

THOMPSON BELL, J. K. MOORHEAD,
JOHN M. DARLEY, A. M. MARSHALL,
JOS. ALBERT.

Stockholders to whom we make Liberal Loans on Collaterals:

Wm. Forsythe, Joseph Dilworth,
Wm. Phillips, Jr., Thomas M. Kier,
Willis Dalzell, Henry Lambert,
Wm. Metcalf, A. M. Brown,
E. M. Fulton, Chas. Ewing.

ALLEGHENY

SAVINGS BANK,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Organized in 1845.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE

Deposits received and six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention paid to the collection of drafts. Drafts issued payable in all the principal cities of the United States. Discount Days—Monday and Thursday.

COMMONWEALTH BANK,

Incorporated by Special Act of Assembly.

Capital, $100,000.

Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, Trustee, Depositary, Agent, &c.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Collaterals.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of the United States.

Collections made on favorable terms.

Exchange bought and sold.

Gold and Silver bought and sold.

Government Securities bought and sold.

Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Office, No. 84 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips, Jr.,	Wm. Metcalf,
Wm. Forsythe,	Thomas M. Kier,
Willis Dalzell,	Henry Lambert,
Joseph Dilworth,	A. M. Brown,
E. M. Fulton,	Chas. Ewing.

WM. PHILLIPS, Jr., President.
WM. FORSYTHE, Treasurer.
JAMES M. PAUL, Secretary.

my15:m82

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Smokestacks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, and manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILER.

Repairing done on the shortest notice, tested like new boilers. se2:m3m

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT

BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and tone to the digestive organs. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and of these but few complain. Indigestion, constipation, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. se2:m3m

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Composition Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spoiler Sockets, Yellow Metal, Patent Delivery Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Pumps and Tools. Nos. 140 FIRST STREET and 139 and 141 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh. Special Orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. se2:m3mwf

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant to the taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. se2:m3m

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Success ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MCILVAIN.)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Foundersand Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Rout and Stationary Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 139 Water street, and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:1y2

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, should use HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and make the weak strong. se2:m3m

THE HEALING POOL.

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION BEINGS, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SICK AND DISTRESSED, AND THE ERECTION OF HOSPITALS, at which destroy the manly powers, and create impotency and premature old age. The undersigned, feels in need of better encouragement, than the good will of the afflicted. Send to board and letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. B. HUDSON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se2:m3m

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use only DR. SCHENCK'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED NOSE WASH. se2:m3m

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 218 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Cheap Soap! Good Soap!

NATRONA REFINED

SAPONIFIER!

Concentrated Lye.

2 Cts. a lb. for Superior Hard Soap.

TWELVE POUNDS OF SOFT SOAP FOR ONE CENT.

Every Family can Make their Own Soap.

ALL VARIETIES OF SOAP.

As Easily Made as a Cup of Coffee.

Is a new Concentrated Lye, for making Soap, just discovered in

GREENLAND, IN THE ARCTIC SEAS,

and is composed mainly of Aluminate of Soda, which, when mixed with REFUSE FAT, produces the

BEST DETERGENT SOAP

IN THE WORLD.

1 Box will make 175 lbs. good Soft Soap,

or

its equivalent in superior Hard Soap.

Retailed by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

FULL RECIPES WITH EACH BOX.

Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of the Wholesale Grocers and Druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of

CLIFFORD PENNERTON,

General Agent,

PITTSBURG, PENN.

COLGATE & CO.'S GERMAN

CRACKLE SOAP

Is manufactured from PURE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Grocers. my22:w1y

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 3 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with advantage by Singers and Public Speakers. Use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. no21:d&wlt

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE, Irritation, Inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostrate glands, some of the most excruciating, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. se2:m3mwf

HELMBOLD'S

BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the

URINARY OR

ittsburgh Gazette
AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

District Court Judge Hampton.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3.—Court met at ten o'clock.

Administrators of John B. Warden vs. William J. Watters. Plaintiffs took a non-suit.

J. H. Sawyer vs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co. Rule why judgment should not be entered for want of sufficient affidevit of defense.

Thomas D. Loomis vs. Mary Ann O'Neill. Juror withdrawn and cause continued.

Wm. F. Johnston for use of R. W. Lacey vs. Simon D. Lauffer, impleaded with A. W. Lacey. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $679.20.

Following is the trial list for this day:

95. Com'th for use vs. Hiram Schaffer.

101. Samuel Graham vs. John Carlin & Co.

104. James Thorn vs. Czarnecki.

106. Westenholm File Manuf. Co. vs. Morton St. Manuf. Co.

109. M. S. Malone vs. Wm. Culp et. al.

110. David Hutchison et. ux. vs. Thos. Thompson.

111. David Richard vs. Monongahela Valley Coal Co.

112. Wm. G. Warden vs. Kier, Moore & Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock, Tuesday morning.

DESERTION CASES.

Joseph Blakely was called to answer to an information for abandoning his wife, Isabella Blakely. The parties reside in Birmingham. The wife testified that her husband had abandoned her and her child, and refused to contribute to her support. She further stated that her husband was worth twenty thousand dollars. The husband testified that his income last year was within one thousand dollars, with a prospect that it would be less the present year. The Court directed the defendant to give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for the payment of forty dollars per month for the support of his wife and child.

Simon Shoop, liquor merchant, was called to answer a similar complaint, on oath of his wife, Catharine Shook. The case was heard and the prosecutrix ordered to pay the costs.

SURETY CASES.

Francis McGovern complained of Hannah Donaldson, and also of George Roberts, for surety of the peace. *Caria advisare vult.*

The case of Joseph Keeling, of Birmingham, against Constantine and Gertrude Schmall, for surety, was dismissed at prosecutor's cos..

Joseph Haas was required to enter into bond in the sum of $300 to keep the peace toward Johnston Poland.

Dietrich Formhalz was complained of by Emma Malone for making threats. Case dismissed at defendant's cos.ts.

The same order was made in the case of Peter Hoffman, complained of by A. J. Brown.

C. S. McBee, complainant against William Patch, John Patch and Luke O'Brien, failed to answer when called, and it was ordered that the case be dismissed at his cost.

James Goggins, complainant against William Snyder, was likewise served for a like reason.

Charles Wolf, defendant in a case in which Catharine Snyder was the complainant, did not answer when called. Case dismissed at his cost.

Peter Hoffman, prosecutor of A. J. Brown, Mary Cook and John Green, also failed to appear, and was ordered to pay the costs.

Catharine Hanlin was complained of by Ann Paine, John Paine complained of by John Cahill, and John Cahill complained of by John Paine—cross suits for surety of the peace. *Curia advisare vult.*

DISCHARGED,

H. M. Steel, committed by Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham, on the 17th ult., for thirty days, for disorderly conduct, was discharged, the commitment being held to be defective.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3.—In the case of George McCombs vs. James Rowan, the jury found a verdict for defendant.

In the case of James Marshall & Co. vs. H. W. C. Tweddle, the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $1,265.60.

Margaret McNeil vs. John Caldwell. Action in ejectment for a lot in the Third Ward, Allegheny. Verdict for defendant.

H. E. Towle vs. Rev. L. R. McAboy. Plaintiff, a civil engineer, sued to recover for work done for a company in Venange county, for which defendant was the agent. Jury out.

William Dilworth, Jr. vs. Raum & Co. Action for damages for alleged non-fulfilment of a contract for lumber. On trial.

Following is the trial list for this day:

81. (Sept.) McDonald vs. N. Holmes & Son.

89. (Sept.) McCance vs. E. W. Hays.

11. Hunter vs. Adams et al.

13. Muller vs. Dr. Murdock.

14. Waddell vs. Rich's heirs.

15. Same vs. Same.

16. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Ricketson's administrator.

17. Nat. Bank Law. Co. vs. Same.

18. Heister vs. West. Transp. Co.

19. Andrews vs. West. Transp. Co.

ALLEGHENY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of School Controllers.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City held a regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, December 3d, in the Common Council Chamber. The meeting was opened with prayer by President Clark, after which the roll was called when the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Barr, Brown, Barker, Beckert, Benny, Boren, Chadwick, Dunlap, Francis, Kolbeck, Kay, Loomis, Leggate, Lockhart, Mc-Cann, Swift, Scott, Strasser, Thorn, Thompson, Young and Clark, President. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

REPORTS OF LOCAL BOARDS.

Mr. Benney, of the First ward local Board, read the report of the Board, from which it appears that the total number of school age enrolled is 713; average number in attendance 624.

Mr. Leggate presented the report of the Second ward, reporting the election of James M. Carr as a member of the board vice Mr. Kay, resigned. Number of scholars enrolled 1,141, which entitles them to another teacher, which they asked permission to employ.

Mr. Beckert submitted the report of the Third ward, stating that the schools in that ward were in a flourishing condition.

Mr. McCance, of the Fourth ward, and Mr. Kay, from the Fifth, made verbal reports, in which they stated that the schools were progressing favorably.

Mr. Kay presented the report of the Principal of Colored School, which stated the total number of scholars to be one hundred and ninety-nine, and that the parents of a number of the scholars were in indigent circumstances and unable to supply their children with necessary school books. The report was received and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Brown moved that the additional teacher asked for by the Second ward be allowed, and that the teacher be in the grammar department. Adopted.

The Committee appointed to take action on a petition for a night school, presented at a previous meeting, submitted their report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That in each ward of the city in which twenty or more pupils desire to attend, there shall be established and maintained an evening school during four months in the year, for the instruction of those who are unable to attend during the day, which shall be conducted and taught by the Ward Principal at a concert $150 per month.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Kolbeck moved that a special Committee of one from each ward be appointed to superintend the schools. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Benney, Leggate, Barr, Kolbeck and Chadwick appointed.

Mr. Swift, from the Committee on Grades and Text Books, reported that in the Fourth ward (lower school) and Sixth ward no inconvenience had been experienced by the use of different editions of Brook's arithmetic in the schools. In the other wards, however, a few copies of an earlier edition than the most common use have been found in the hands of scholars, and in some of the schools a little inconvenience is yet experienced from their presence. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Francis moved that the Committee on Colored School be authorized to procure books for the children in the colored schools whose parents were unable to procure them, the books to remain the property of the Board. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Kolbeck moved that the Treasurer be instructed to withhold one day's wages from the salary of each teacher in the public schools in the city who neglected to teach school on Friday after Thanksgiving day.

Mr. Leggate stated that in his ward the Principal and Assistant Principal were sick on that day, which accounted for the schools being closed in that ward.

Mr. Young said such a motion was a disgrace to the Board and an insult to the teachers, and he hoped it would not be pushed to a vote.

After some further discussion it was ascertained that the motion had not been recorded, when the matter was dropped.

On motion of Mr. Francis, the Secretaries of the Local Boards were empowered to close the schools upon public occasions.

On motion, adjourned.

Insurance Company Election.—The stockholders of the Monongahela Insurance Company yesterday elected the following board of directors: William A. Caldwell, John McDevitt, James A. Hutchison, William Rea, George A. Berry, Robert Dalzell, John Atwell, William Means, James Woodburn, R. Wallace, Samuel B. Robison, John B. Canfield, R. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore, James McCandless,

THE COOKSTOWN HOMICIDE.

The Murderers of Evans Arraigned.

The December term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions opened on Monday at Uniontown, Fayette county. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was not so large as might have been expected from the amount of criminal business to be transacted. His Honor Judge Gilmore delivered an able charge to the Grand Jury, dwelling particularly on the condition of the county jail. The fact that it is notoriously unsafe, and almost untenable, renders it almost certain that the Grand Jury, of which Hon. Wm. Hatfield is foreman, will advise the remodeling of the present jail or the building of a new one.

But the all-absorbing topic which engrosses the attention of both lawyers and judges is

THE COOKSTOWN HOMICIDE.

The array of talent retained for the prosecution and the defense promises to make it one of the most interesting trials that has taken place in Fayette county, and the fact that the scene of this homicide was also the theatre of the Housman tragedy lends it some additional local importance.

THE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

As we have been enabled to glean it from the Coroner's inquest and other sources, is to this effect: On the night of the 2d of August last, a young man named Evans was in Cookstown, in company with at least two of the defendants. They were seen at different drinking places during the early part of the evening. About midnight, it is alleged that he was attacked by John Shaw, John Britton, Wm. Fleming and Wm. Cunnard, in front of the house of one Reese, who lives near the bank of the river. The row continued some time. The wife of Reese says she heard the deceased crying "help!" "murder!" &c.; that they seemed at the very edge of the water; that she could hear one floundering in the water. In a short time a skiff came down the river, landed, and in a moment or two was rowed out into the river. The next day the body was found some distance on in the river, was brought ashore and identified as being that of the missing Evans. An inquest was held, the verdict of which was that the deceased came to his death by violence and drowning at the hands of Wm. Fleming and John Britton. Fleming, Britton and Cunnard were arrested and lodged in jail, but Shaw was not apprehended till some week or ten days had elapsed.

They were indicted at the September term, and their trial was postponed at the request of the prisoners.

At nine o'clock Tuesday the Court room was literally jammed, notice having been given on Monday that the trial would commence promptly at the opening of the court.

The District Attorney, Mr. Schnatterly, moved in the matter, whereupon the Court directed the Sheriff to bring in the prisoners. Upon being asked if they were ready for trial, Shaw and Britten, by their counsel, Messrs. Playford and Boyle, and Cunnard, by Col. Fleming, by his counsel, Col. Wilson, and Cunnard, by his counsel, Col. Campbell, did likewise.

The vexatious mouthfulness of the prisoners could not but attract the attention of every one present, Shaw, the oldest, being hardly twenty-four, and withal a mild, good looking fellow. The ages of the others will range from eighteen to twenty-two.

At half past ten o'clock A. M. the Commonwealth proceeded to try Fleming, Britton and Shaw together, the defense assenting. B. Drane and T. B. Searight, Esqs., conduct the prosecution.

The Clerk of the Court, Mr. C. Litman, then proceeded to arraign the prisoners, who pleaded "not guilty," and placed themselves upon their country for trial.

The following jurors were impanneled up to the hour of adjournment:

Samuel W. Cagey, Urich Christener, Daniel Smith, William Shonaberger, Jr., Eli Osler, Henry Critchfield, David Johnson.

Court adjourned till 2 P. M.

The Homeopathic Fair—Dinner to the Press—The First Day.

The grand fair, held under the auspices of the Ladies' Homeopathic Charitable Association at City Hall, was largely patronized yesterday, and perhaps during the day three thousand persons were in attendance. The arrangements have all been completed, and with charming booths, Gypsey tents, refreshment stands, bazaars and the ever attendant old curiosity shops, the hall has been changed into a perfect palace of attractions. At noon yesterday some thirty or forty members of the city press, secular and religious, were the guests of the Association at dinner. The meal was elegant, all that could be desired, and angured well for the future success of the culinary department of the Fair. After partaking of the substantials and delicacies so generously supplied by the accomplished and fair young ladies in attendance, the cloths were removed, and the following members of the press indulged in speech making and sentiment. A letter was read from Hon. Wilson McCandless expressing deep regret that he could not be in attendance, and offering the following neat sentiment.

In this great *Commercial* city, under a competent *Leader*, and the national *Banner*, We do *Publicly* declare our homage to the ladies (God bless them) and the "rest of mankind," including all *Advocates* of woman's rights, be they *Christian* or *Workingmen's*, to produce a *Manufacturing* corps of editors than are now competing for the dressing gown, smoking cap and meerschaum at the Homœopathic Fair. Ah, here is our cuisine, we demand that this be *Gazette*-d and *Chronicle*-d in the *Republic* and *Dispatch*-ed by the Atlantic cable throughout the world and be transferred upon the *Tablets* of our countrymen" and countrywomen.

Mr. T. T. Everett responded to this clever sentiment in a neat and pertinent speech.

The party separated after returning a vote of thanks to the Association for the generous manner in which they had been entertained. The Fair will continue every day during the week from twelve o'clock noon to three o'clock P. M., and we earnestly advise all our readers who can appreciate a good meal to visit City Hall.

The attendance last night was very large, and everybody seemed highly entertained. The fair will continue during the week, and we trust the efforts of the ladies in their truly charitable undertaking will be generously seconded by an appreciative public.

The Manchester Reading Room.

The adjourned meeting for the purpose of taking measures to establish a Reading Room in Manchester, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, was held last night in the Union M. E. Church, corner of Ohio avenue and Manhattan street. The attendance was quite large and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. After spending half an hour in devotional exercises, the meeting was opened for business by Mr. J. E. Brady, Jr., taking the chair, and J. A. Moore acting as Secretary.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to procure subscriptions reported that they had thus far secured two hundred and thirty dollars, and spoke very encouragingly of the prospects. In reply to an inquiry, the Chairman stated that $1,000 was the estimated yearly expense of maintaining the institution. The project was then fully discussed and explained in all its bearings by a number of gentlemen, after which Messrs. Joseph Reno, of the Union Methodist Episcopal; J. Robertson, of the Baptist; T. R. Kemp, of the Presbyterian; and D. L. Patterson, of the United Presbyterian Churches, were appointed a committee to solicit further contributions, and the Secretary was instructed to procure books, bearing his own signature and that of the Association, for the use of said Committee.

The Chairman here stated that he had examined several sites for the location of the rooms, the most desirable of which he thought was that above Niehaus & Hespenheide's dry goods store, corner of Ohio and Beaver Avenues. This matter, however, was left for after consideration.

Cards being then passed round, thirty-four applications for membership in the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh were received, after which resolutions of thanks in behalf of the Manchester people were passed; also to the Young Men's Christian Association, for the interest which they had taken in inaugurating the movement and pledging the cordial support of the citizens in the furtherance of the enterprise.

Mr. J. E. Brady, Jr., also for the Association, returned thanks to the Pastor and trustees of the Union M. E. Church for their kindness in allowing the use of their Church, after which the meeting adjourned to convene at the call of the Chairman, in the Market street Presbyterian Church, notice of which will be given through the press.

A Dangerous Practice.

We are informed that the night watchman on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad at the crossing on Second street is in the habit of leaving his post for hours, and sometimes all night. His duty is to watch the crossing and give warning to persons crossing the track of approaching trains. By neglecting that duty he not only imposes upon the Company, but endangers the lives of scores of persons every night. The matter should be investigated by the Company, and if these facts are as stated, he should be discharged. We do not know the watchman, and consequently cannot call his name, nor do we know anything about the matter other than that we obtained our information from a reliable source.

Surety of the Peace.—Patrick McCabe yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor, against Wm. Crothwait, for surety of the peace, alleging that the defendant threatened to shoot him. The parties reside in Lawrenceville. A warrant was issued.

How to Obtain Boarding.

Thomas Carrigan yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters charging William Crawford with obtaining board under false pretense. The facts of the case, as developed, although they may not be of just such a nature as would warrant a prosecution for false pretense, may serve to put some poor hungry creature upon a plan by which he can obtain a week's board on the "cheap." It is alleged by Carrigan, who is the proprietor of a boarding house in "Limerick," that the defendant Crawford came to his house some time since accompanied by two men, for whom he desired to obtain boarding, representing that he was manager for the firm of Monagan & Mulligan, iron manufacturers, and that the man for whom he desired board was going to work for him, and that he would stand responsible for the bill. The men, on these representations, were furnished with board and lodging for one week, at the end of which time they disappeared, and when Carrigan went to the firm of above mentioned, he learned that Crawford was not nor never had been in their employ. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and if the facts are as stated, he should be punished. Boarding house keepers should, however, require better security for the payment of board than the promise of a stranger.

A Policeman in Trouble.

Patrick Kearns yesterday made information before Alderman Strain, against Martin Joice, a night watchman, charging him with assault and battery. The parties live in Allegheny, and he was on his way home Monday evening, and in passing a saloon on Point street saw a friend and went in to speak to him. Joice was in the saloon, and at once ordered him to leave, which he declined to do, whereupon he was attacked by the defendant, who seized him by the coat collar, tore his coat, and knocked him down. There is in all probability another side to this tale, which, when heard, will give it a different appearance. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused officer.

The Lock-up.

Business at the lock-up has been steadily decreasing since the cold weather. Last night at twelve o'clock but one cell was occupied, and that by Catharine Williams, who was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The number of "outside lodgers" has also been growing "smaller by degrees and beautifully less," until not one of the forty-two cells in the Central Police office their home nightly were to be seen about the premises last night. The Captain, we presume, is not sorry for the change.

A Convocation of the clergy of the Episcopal Church in Allegheny county will assemble in St. John's Church, Lawrenceville, on the 10th inst., to confer about and adopt measures for the advancement of the missionary and other works of the church in the county. These meetings generally continue all day, and the general assemblies are very interesting. Seats at St. John's are free during the Convocation.

Sewer Needed.—A sewer is needed on Liberty street, at its junction with Grant and Washington. There is a continual stream of water running down Washington street, which, when it reaches the ground being almost level at that point the gutters are always filled with mud and water. Sewer drainage would improve the street at that point wonderfully.

Assault and Battery.—Israel D. Henderson yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor, charging Christian Work with assault and battery, alleging that the accused attacked and beat him without cause or provocation. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF
Valuable Coal Property.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, in the matter of the estate of JAMES MARSHALL, deceased, the undersigned, trustee will expose at public sale, on the premises,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1867,

At the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, All that Valuable Coal property, situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the line of lands of Thomas Marshall, deceased, and corner of land of D. Gamble; thence by said Gamble's land, north 45 degrees west 25 perches to a post; thence by land of Thomas Marshall, deceased, north 45 degrees east 25 perches to a post; thence by land of Thomas Marshall, deceased, south 45 degrees east 25 perches to a post; thence by land of Thomas Marshall, deceased, south 45 degrees west 25 perches to the place of beginning; containing four acres and one hundred and forty-four perches, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, be the same more or less. Also, all that other piece or parcel of land